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[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *March 21, 1900.*

Add to to-day's telegram, local health authorities to-day station guards at each place of exit from city by railroad or water to examine every Chinaman attempting to leave city and to detain very suspicious cases. Chinaman believed to be sending sick ones to other cities. Bodies of Chinamen have been kept several days before application is made for burial permit to board. Inspection of every house in Chinatown will be made every day for thirty days. Sewers and dwellings disinfected daily by sulphur dioxide and bichloride.

GASSAWAY,  
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *March 23, 1900.*

No new developments. House-to house inspection of Chinatown continuing. Necropsy Kinyoun's rat negative.

GASSAWAY,  
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report on the smallpox situation in Georgia.*

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *March 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of my transactions while on special temporary duty in connection with smallpox in Georgia. I reported for duty to Governor Candler at Atlanta, Ga., March 1, 1900.

The governor desired that I visit all places in the State where any smallpox occurred and confer with authorities in such places, to advise them as to proper measures to be pursued in preventing the spread of the disease. In such places where a difference of opinion existed as to the nature of the disease, I was to aid the authorities in reaching a correct diagnosis.

I first ascertained what counties of the State had made a request of the governor for vaccine points, and took this as a guide of the places I should first visit. The governor then furnished me with a letter of introduction to the health officials of the various towns and counties.<sup>(a)</sup> At the governor's request, I first visited Brunswick, where I met the mayor and health officer of the place. I obtained the following history of the situation:

Since May, 1899, no case of smallpox occurred in the city until December 19, 1899, when a case was discovered in the southern part of the city. The source of infection of the case which occurred in December is not exactly known. Since that time until March 1, 1900, 112 cases have occurred. The number of houses infected was about 20.

At the time of my visit 31 cases were in the smallpox hospital. All the cases occurred in negroes with exception of 3 whites—2 deaths. The disease is of a mild character.

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<sup>a</sup> See below.

An ordinance had been passed making vaccination compulsory. This vaccination was done free by the health officer and his assistant at the courthouse, where the people had been summoned to appear for this operation. Later, the physicians made a house-to-house inspection and vaccination. In this way about 5,000 vaccinations had been performed. I then went over the situation and observed the methods pursued by Health Officer J. A. Butts.

Two inspectors made irregular inspections of the localities where the disease was thought to be prevailing. One inspector at the time of my visit was sick with the disease and isolated at his home. He was never protected by vaccination, and contracted the disease six weeks after he first began inspections. The other inspector was a former policeman who had just recovered from a mild attack of variola.

Several cases, 3 in number, were reported by the inspector on the day of my visit. The health officer and I then visited these cases, where the disease was diagnosed as smallpox. The patient was ordered to the smallpox hospital, the suspects vaccinated, and not allowed into the house until the residence was fumigated. This fumigation was done by closing the windows and doors, scattering the contents of the room, and placing two pots of burning sulphur (about 5 pounds in a pot) in the house; after twelve hours the pots were removed and permission given to reoccupy the house.

I visited the hospital, located about 1 mile from the city; this was composed of tents erected over the open ground, and one small frame building, used for the more severe cases. One guard, 1 nurse, 1 cook, and 1 helper composed the personnel of the hospital.

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I advised, with the health officer and the mayor, that a thorough and systematic house-to-house inspection and vaccination be done; the erection of a hospital for isolation of the sick, and the employment of a crew of disinfectors. I explained in detail the methods to be pursued in the management of the hospital; discharge of the recovered patients; the proper disinfection of a house, and the care of suspects. Since the establishment of a suspect camp would entail considerable expense, I advised the following: Vaccinate the suspects; place the suspects in a clean disinfected house distant from populous portion of the city; give suspects a bichloride bath; change clothing for new clothes or disinfected clothing; throw their clothing into a 1-500 bichloride of mercury solution; after their home is disinfected allow them to return, and inspect daily for fourteen full days. I also advised the redisinfection of the 20 houses previously fumigated in the method described above.

The officials were exceedingly pleased to have me advise with them and said they would begin work in the manner I had outlined to them. I then visited Jesup. I learned that neither the ordinary nor the commissioners would take hold of the smallpox situation, as P. A. Surg. C. P. Wertenbaker advised the authorities last January.

Drs. Tuten and Drawly then took the situation in hand, disinfected the houses in the town where the disease occurred, and performed 400 vaccinations. The last case was discharged February 14, 1900. Two houses 15 miles from Jesup, in country, still remain to be disinfected. At Blackshear I found Dr. Williams in charge of health affairs. Dr. Brunner had visited this place, diagnosed the disease, and advised as to the proper measures to be pursued. There had been 40 cases in all; no deaths; 4 in hospital recovered and ready for discharge; 1,100 vaccinations had been performed, and the county reported free of the disease.

At Waycross, Dr. Izler gave me the following report: The first case of variola occurred February 11, 1900; infection was traced to Brunswick, and the cases afterwards treated were traced to other known sources of infection. Three thousand nine hundred and sixty vaccinations had been performed. On March 6 the report was following: Total number of cases of variola, 16; total number of cases of varioloid, 5; total number of cases treated in smallpox hospital, 11; total number of cases treated, isolated in homes, 10; total number of exposures confined in detention hospital, 20. Number of cases developed in detention hospital, 2; number of cases developed in detention at houses, 3; number of cases in whites, 9; number of cases in colored, 11; number of cases under treatment, none; number of cases of pemphigus contagious recovered, 3; number of cases of varicella, 25.

I was about to proceed to Albany, when I learned that the schools in Tifton were closed on account of supposed cases of smallpox. I reached there March 6, 1900, and met the city physician, Dr. Hunter, and with him and the attending physician visited these cases. I diagnosed the cases as smallpox, and that night met the board of health and mayor and advised with them as to the methods to be pursued. The infection was traced to a man coming from Cordele. This man soon developed an eruption after his arrival, and his wife then took the disease. All the cases could be traced to this one. This first patient kept a store, and the negroes who were discovered to have the disease could trace their infection to this store. I saw 5 white people in 2 families with the disease.

Every suggestion as outlined was followed.

I then proceeded to Cordele, but the following day received a telegram to return to Tifton to advise with commissioners of the county. I met but 1 of the commissioners, and finally wrote an outline of the usual methods. I also directed the disinfection of 1 house and outlined the methods for a very thorough disinfection of the store and residence of the first case.

At Cordele there was some difference of opinion between the physicians as to the diagnosis of the prevailing disease, some contending it was smallpox, and others that it was impetigo contagiosa.

I then visited the smallpox hospital where I saw 13 cases of smallpox; then I visited several houses where whites were sick, and diagnosed the disease as smallpox. At 8 p. m. the evening of March 7, 1900, I met the board of health, told them my diagnosis and differentiated it for the physicians.

I advised the removal of the hospital to a place more distant, at least 2,000 feet distant, from any residence and then gave other usual advice. I dwelt particularly on the subject of disinfection.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

[Inclosure.]

ATLANTA, GA., March 2, 1900.

*To the ordinaries of Georgia:*

This will introduce Dr. R. H. von Ezdorf, Assistant Surgeon, United States Marine-Hospital Service, an expert in the treatment of smallpox, who has been detailed, at my request, by the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service to aid the ordinaries and county commissioners in those counties in which smallpox has appeared in treating the disease and arresting its spread.

Dr. von Ezdorf understands his business, and if his instructions are followed by county and city authorities, the spread of the disease will be stopped and much suffering, anxiety, and expense will be avoided. I sincerely trust that the ordinaries and

county commissioners of the State and the municipal authorities of the towns and cities may avail themselves of his skill, and thus speedily arrest the progress of the loathsome disease which has invaded so many of the counties of the State.

Respectfully,

A. D. CANDLER,  
Governor.

*Smallpox in Illinois.*

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 8, 1900.

SIR: In answer to your communication of the 6th instant, I desire to say that I gave orders over a month ago that your Bureau should be sent copies of the articles written by Drs. Hyde and Welch. I regret this seemingly has not been done.

I send you under separate cover copies of all pamphlets issued recently by this board on the subject of smallpox. Dr. Hyde's article is included among them. If you should wish additional copies of either I shall be glad to send them.

In regard to the prevalence of smallpox in this State, I beg to say that the subjoined extract from the current number of the Illinois Medical Journal is substantially correct up to February 28.

Respectfully,

J. A. EGAN, M. D.,  
Secretary.

[Inclosure.]

*Smallpox in Illinois.*

Despite the most strenuous efforts of the State board of health, outbreaks of smallpox have materially increased in extent in the State during the past month. Owing to the energy displayed in quarantine, vaccination, and disinfection, the number of cases existing in January have been greatly decreased, but new foci of infection are developing daily in municipalities hereto immune. This is thought to be due to the negligence in establishing and maintaining quarantine in localities where the diagnosis was disputed.

From the best information obtainable it is believed that over 1,000 cases have occurred during the past three months in the following counties: Alexander, Bond, Boone, Bureau, Christian, Clinton, Cook, Cumberland, DeWitt, Douglas, Fulton, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Iroquois, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Lee, Livingston, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, Massac, McHenry, McLean, Morgan, Ogle, Perry, Piatt, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Rock Island, Saline, Sangamon, St. Clair, Schuyler, Shelby, Union, Whiteside, Williamson, and Winnebago.

As a rule the type of the disease prevailing is the modified form of smallpox so well described by MacCombie in Allbutt's System of Medicine in 1897, and by Welch and Hyde in 1899. Many cases, however, are of the classical and recognized form of discrete and confluent smallpox. Eleven deaths have been reported, occurring in Alexander, DeWitt, Lee, Piatt, Saline, and Williamson counties, the disease in each instance being the confluent type.

*Smallpox in Kansas in February, 1900.*

TOPEKA, KANS., March 6, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with the resolutions adopted by the national conference of State and provincial boards of health at Toronto, 1886, and Washington, 1887, it becomes my duty to inform you that smallpox has been reported to this office from the following points in the State of Kansas during the month of February, 1900:

Atchison County, 3 cases; Barber County, 13 cases; Cherokee County, 31 cases, 4 deaths; Chautauqua County, 2 cases; Kingman County, 5 cases, 1 death; Labette County, 7 cases; Lawrence, 64 cases; Lyon County, 100 cases; Marshall County, 2 cases; Montgomery County, 5 cases; Nemaha County, 26 cases; Newton, 3 cases; Osage County, 8 cases; Osawatomie, 3 cases; Ottawa, 1 case; Parsons, 3 cases, 1 death; Sedgwick County, 5 cases; Shawnee County, 38 cases; Sumner County,